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(54) Title: **FABRIC CARE COMPOSITION**

(57) Abstract: A fabric care composition comprises a cellulase and a polymeric material which is capable of self cross-linking and/or of reacting with cellulose, wherein the polymeric material comprises one or more poly(oxyalkylene) groups having an end group which comprises one or more amino groups or derivatives of said amino groups. The compositions may be used to treat fabric as part of a laundering process and improve the surface colour definition of the fabric following multiple washings and impart pill and/or fuzz resistance to fabric during laundering.

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FABRIC CARE COMPOSITIONTechnical Field

5

This invention relates to fabric care compositions and to methods of treating fabric using the compositions.

10 Background and Prior Art

The laundry process generally has several benefits for fabric, the most common being to remove dirt and stains from the fabric during the wash cycle and to soften the fabric during the rinse cycle. However, there are numerous disadvantages associated with repeated use of conventional laundry treatment compositions and/or the actual laundry process; one of these being a fairly harsh treatment of fabric in the laundry process.

20

Fabrics can be damaged in several ways as a result of repeated laundering and/or wear. Fabric pilling and loss of fabric surface appearance e.g. fuzzing, shrinkage (or expansion), loss of colour from the fabric or running of colour on the fabric (usually termed dye transfer) are some of the common problems associated with repeated laundering. These problems may occur merely from repeated hand washing as well as the more vigorous machine washing process. Furthermore, problems relating to damage of fabric over time through normal use, such as loss of shape and increased likelihood of wrinkling are also significant.

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The present invention is directed towards alleviating one or more of the problems referred to hereinabove.

The principal advantage of the present invention relates to
5 improving the surface colour definition of a fabric after multiple washings and/or to imparting pill and/or fuzz resistance to fabric during laundering. The invention can have further advantages in the treatment of fabric. For example, other aspects of the overall appearance of the
10 fabric can be improved, such as a reduction in the tendency of the fabric to become creased and/or wrinkled.

Laundry detergent compositions containing polyamide-polyamine fabric treatment agents are described in
15 WO 98/29530. The compositions are claimed to impart improved overall appearance to fabrics laundered using the detergent compositions, in terms of surface appearance properties such as pill/fuzz reduction and antifading. Laundry compositions containing polyamide-polyamine
20 treatment agents of similar types are taught in WO 97/42287. Both WO 98/29530 and WO 97/42287 mention that the compositions may contain an enzyme, such as a cellulase.

US 5571286 (Connell et al) discloses certain polymers and
25 prepolymers derived from polyoxyalkyleneamines and their use in a process for shrink-proofing wool. The treated wool may also have a softer handle than untreated wool. This document does not mention the treatment of cellulosic fabrics or the problems of loss of fabric surface appearance
30 that they can experience following laundering. Furthermore, it deals entirely with treatment of wool on an industrial

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scale and does not mention the application of the compositions to fabric in the context of laundering processes.

- 5 The present invention is based on the surprising finding that certain polymeric materials, including those described in US 5571286 and WO 98/29530, can impart greatly improved surface appearance to cellulosic fabrics, when used together with a cellulase.

10

Definition of the Invention

- According to the present invention, there is provided a
15 fabric care composition comprising a cellulase and a polymeric material which is capable of self cross-linking and/or of reacting with cellulose, wherein the polymeric material comprises one or more poly(oxyalkylene) groups having an end group which comprises one or more amino groups
20 or derivatives of said amino groups.

- The invention also provides a method of treating fabric, as part of a laundering process, which comprises applying to the fabric a fabric care composition of the invention.

25

Further provided by the invention in another aspect is the use of a fabric care composition of the invention to improve the surface colour definition of a fabric after multiple washings.

30

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In another aspect, the invention provides the use of a fabric care composition of the invention to impart pill and/or fuzz resistance to fabric during laundering. In addition, the invention can impart other beneficial
5 properties to the fabric, such as reduced creasing and/or wrinkling of the fabric during laundering.

In yet another broader aspect, the invention relates to the use of a cellulase to enhance the ability to improve the
10 surface colour definition of a fabric after multiple washings and/or to impart pill and/or fuzz resistance to fabric during laundering of a polymer which is capable of self cross-linking and/or of reacting with cellulose. The polymer can be a polymeric material which is present in the
15 fabric care composition or another polymer which is capable of self cross-linking and/or of reacting with cellulose.

Detailed Description of the Invention

20

The compositions of the present invention comprise a polymeric material which is capable of self cross-linking and/or of reacting with cellulose together with one or more textile compatible carriers, wherein the polymeric material
25 comprises one or more poly(oxyalkylene) groups having an end group which comprises one or more amino groups or derivatives of said amino groups. The compositions also comprise a cellulase enzyme.

30 The compositions of the invention have the surprising advantage of imparting wear resistance to fabrics, and

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thereby causing improved surface colour definition of the fabric after laundering, particularly after multiple washings. Furthermore, the polymeric materials contained in the compositions need not cause unacceptable dye transfer
5 and/or stain removal problems.

The polymeric material which can be used in the present invention can be any of the polymers or prepolymers derived from polyoxyalkyleneamines that are described in US 5571286,
10 the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Methods for preparing the polymeric materials are described in US 5571286. Hence the polymeric material can be, for example, the reaction product of a diamine or triamine polyoxyalkylene polymer having a polymerisation degree of
15 from 4 to 50 or a mixture thereof with epichlorohydrin in a ratio of epichlorohydrin to amino nitrogen of from 1:1 to 3:1.

The amino groups in the polymeric material of the invention
20 may be wholly or partly in the form of derivatives of amino groups. Derivatives include, for example, adducts formed by alkylation or hydroxyalkylation at the nitrogen atom or by the formation of an amide group at the nitrogen atom. The derivatives may be formed by the reaction of the amino
25 groups with a bifunctional bridging agent or with a cross-linking agent.

Preferably, the polymeric material is obtainable by the reaction of a polymer of formula $B(R)_n$, wherein n is from 1
30 to 20, B is a backbone group to which each R is covalently bonded and R is a group comprising a poly(oxyalkylene)

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chain, which chain comprises an amino end group, the polymer being optionally reacted with a bridging compound, with a cross-linking agent. It will thus be appreciated that the polymeric material of the invention is a relatively complex
 5 mixture comprising a number of different compounds, some or all of which may be cross-linked.

The poly(oxyalkylene) chain which forms a part of the R group may be, for example a poly(oxyethylene) or
 10 poly(oxyprop-1,2-ylene) chain. The length of the chain can vary from 2 to 100 repeat units.

Conveniently, n is 2 or 3. It will be appreciated that n may not be a whole number where the polymeric material of
 15 the invention comprises a mixture of different polymers of formula $B(R)_n$.

In some of the polymeric materials which may be used in the invention, B is

20 $-O-CH_2 (CH)_m-CH_2-O-$ (ie, B is the residue of glycerol), n is



at least 2 and m is equal to n-2.

25

However, B can also represent other values such as, for example, the residue of other triols or the residue of a di-, tetra-, penta- or hexa- hydroxy compound.

Alternatively, B can represent the residue of a di-, tri- or
 30 poly- amine.

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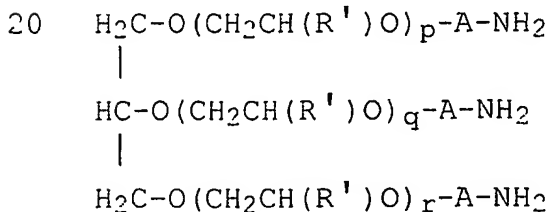
Preferably, at least one R group has the formula -
 $(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}')\text{O})_p\text{-A-NHR}'$, wherein R' is H or CH_3 , p is an
 integer from 5 to 30, A is an alkylene group and R' is H or
 alkyl. More preferably, p is from 10 to 25.

5

The term "alkyl", as used herein, includes C_1 to C_6 alkyl,
 optionally substituted on the alkyl chain, which may be
 branched or unbranched and, for C_3 to C_6 alkyl, may be
 cyclic. The term "alkylene" is defined similarly but refers
 10 to a divalent radical.

It will be appreciated that the term "end group" refers to
 the group at or near to the end of the poly(oxyalkylene)
 chain, which end, when the polymer is of formula $\text{B}(\text{R})_n$, is
 15 at the other end of the polymer chain from the end which is
 attached to B.

Suitable polymers of formula $\text{B}(\text{R})_n$ include those having the
 following structure:



25

wherein R' is as defined hereinbefore, p, q and r are
 integers which may be the same or different and may be from
 5 to 30 and A is branched or unbranched lower alkylene.

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The cross-linking agent which is used to form the polymeric material of the invention by reaction with the polymer, or the polymer after prior reaction with the bridging compound, preferably comprises an epihalohydrin. Epichlorohydrin is a
5 suitable epihalohydrin.

Preferably the molar ratio of cross-linking agent to polymer of formula $B(R)_n$ is from 0.5:1 to 4:1. Other amounts of cross-linking agent may be present in the polymeric material
10 of the invention.

Suitable bridging compounds comprise two epoxide or carboxylic acid groups. The epoxide or carboxylic acid groups may be linked by a linker comprising alkylene,
15 arylene, poly(oxyalkylene) or siloxane groups or combinations thereof. Examples of bridging compounds therefore include benzene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid, hexane-1,6-dicarboxylic acid and poly(oxyethylene) compounds terminated at both ends of the molecule by an epoxide group. Other
20 suitable bridging compounds are disclosed in US 5571286.

The composition of the invention can contain the polymeric material, optionally together with other polymeric materials. The compositions may further comprise a silicone
25 which is capable of reacting with the polymeric material. Suitable reactive silicones include those having amino or hydroxyl groups which are well-known to those skilled in the art.

30 Preferably, the polymeric material is capable of increasing the wet strength of paper by at least 200% compared to

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untreated paper when applied to paper having a weight of 80 g/m² at a level of 1% solids by weight based on weight of paper, according to the test method described hereinafter.

5 Polymeric materials which are suitable for use in the present invention are available from Precision Processes Textiles (Ambergate, Derbyshire, UK) under the trade marks POLYMER AM and POLYMER MRSM. The polymeric materials of the invention are preferably in the form of aqueous solutions.

10

The compositions of the invention may comprise a textile compatible carrier. In the context of the present invention, the term "textile compatible carrier" is a component which can assist in the interaction of the first
15 component with the fabric. The carrier can also provide benefits in addition to those provided by the first component e.g. softening, cleaning etc.

The nature of the textile compatible carrier will be
20 dictated to a large extent by the stage at which the composition of the invention is used in a laundering process, the compositions being capable of being used, in principle, at any stage of the process. For example, where the compositions are for use as main wash detergent
25 compositions, the one or more textile compatible carriers comprise a detergent active compound. Where the compositions are for use in the rinsing step of a laundering process, the one or more textile compatible carriers may comprise a fabric softening and/or conditioning compound or,
30 where the compositions are for use as rinse adjuncts, the textile compatible carrier may be water.

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The compositions of the invention preferably comprise a perfume, such as of the type which is conventionally used in fabric care compositions. The compositions may be packaged and labelled for use in a domestic laundering process.

5

The polymeric material is preferably present in the product in a sufficient quantity to give an amount of 0.0005% to 5% by weight on the fabric based on the weight of the fabric, more preferably 0.001% to 2% by weight on fabric. The
10 amount of the polymeric material in the composition required to achieve the above % by weight on fabric will typically be in the range 0.01% to 35% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 13.5% by weight.

15 The polymeric materials in the compositions of the invention, when applied to a fabric, can impart benefits to the fabric when uncured. However, they may be cured by a domestic curing step including ironing and/or domestic tumble drying, preferably tumble drying. The curing is
20 preferably carried out at a temperature in the range of from 50 to 100°C, more preferably from 80 to 100°C.

The cellulase which is present in the compositions of the invention may be a single enzyme or a mixture of enzymes.
25 Suitable cellulases for use in laundering processes are well-known to those skilled in the art and are described in, for example, US 4435307 and WO 91/17243, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Cellulases may be from any origin, including bacterial and fungal sources
30 of the enzyme. The cellulase preferably has a pH optimum in the range of pH 5 to pH 10. Examples of suitable

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commercially available enzymes are CAREZYME[®] and CELLUZYME[®]
(available from Novo Nordisk A/S).

The cellulase is preferably present in the composition of
5 the invention in an amount of from 0.01 mg to 5 mg of active
enzyme per gram of the composition, more preferably 0.01 mg
to 3 mg of active enzyme per gram of the composition. Thus,
the compositions of the invention will typically comprise
from 0.001% to 5%, preferably 0.01% to 1% by weight of a
10 commercial enzyme preparation.

Surprisingly, the compositions of the invention exhibit
unexpected advantages compared to otherwise identical
compositions containing the polymeric material or the
15 cellulase alone. When used to treat fabric, the cellulase
and the polymeric material exhibit a synergistic effect.
This result is surprising in view of the contrasting
possible mechanisms of action of the cellulase and the
polymeric material. Without wishing to be bound by theory,
20 it is believed that the cellulase acts by removing the
smaller fibrils from the surface of a cellulosic fabric. On
the other hand, the polymeric materials may act, again
without wishing to be bound by theory, by securing the
fibrils to the fibres of the fabric. Therefore, it would
25 have been surprising if the combination of cellulase and
polymeric material exhibited only an additive effect but it
is certainly highly surprising that the two materials
exhibit a synergistic effect.

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The invention, in a broader aspect, relates to the use of a cellulase to enhance the ability of a polymer which is capable of self cross-linking and/or of reacting with cellulose, to improve the surface colour definition of a fabric following multiple washings and/or to impart pill and/or fuzz resistance to fabric during laundering. In this broader aspect of the invention, the polymer may be a polymeric material which is used, or is suitable for use, in the fabric care compositions of the invention. Thus, the polymer can be any polymer which is capable of self cross-linking and/or of reacting with cellulose. The polymer may be cationic, anionic, amphoteric or neutral. Examples of suitable polymers include polyamines, such as the polyaminoamide-epichlorohydrin (or "amine- or amide-epichlorohydrin" or "PAE") resins disclosed in WO 98/29530, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Polymers of this latter type include, for example, those commercially available under the trade marks KYMENE (Hercules) and KENORES 1440 (Akzo Nobel). Examples of other suitable polymers include carbamoylsulphonate-terminated poly(ether)urethane resins of the type described in GB-A-2005322, incorporated by reference herein, and sold under the trade mark SYNTHAPPRET BAP (Bayer).

The broader aspect of the invention described hereinabove may involve any of the compositions (comprising the polymeric material or, in place of the polymeric material, another polymer which is capable of self cross-linking and/or of reacting with cellulose) and methods of the invention for treating fabric which are described herein.

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If the composition of the invention is to be used before, or after, the laundry process it may be in the form of a spray or foaming product.

5 The fabrics which may be treated in the present invention include those which comprise cellulosic fibres, preferably from 1% to 100% cellulosic fibres (more preferably 5% to 100% cellulosic fibres, most preferably 40% to 100%). The fabric may be in the form of a garment, in which case the
10 method of the invention may represent a method of laundering a garment. When the fabric contains less than 100% cellulosic fibres, the balance comprises other fibres or blends of fibres suitable for use in garments such as polyester, for example. Preferably, the cellulosic fibres
15 are of cotton or regenerated cellulose such as viscose.

The laundering methods (or processes) of the present invention include the large scale and small scale (eg domestic) cleaning of fabrics. Preferably, the processes
20 are domestic.

In the method of the invention, the composition of the invention may be used at any stage of the laundering process. Preferably, the composition is used to treat the
25 fabric in the rinse cycle of a laundering process. The rinse cycle preferably follows the treatment of the fabric with a detergent composition.

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Detergent Active Compounds

5 If the composition of the present invention is in the form of a detergent composition, the textile-compatible carrier may be chosen from soap and non-soap anionic, cationic, nonionic, amphoteric and zwitterionic detergent active compounds, and mixtures thereof.

10 Many suitable detergent active compounds are available and are fully described in the literature, for example, in "Surface-Active Agents and Detergents", Volumes I and II, by Schwartz, Perry and Berch.

15 The preferred textile-compatible carriers that can be used are soaps and synthetic non-soap anionic and nonionic compounds.

20 Anionic surfactants are well-known to those skilled in the art. Examples include alkylbenzene sulphonates, particularly linear alkylbenzene sulphonates having an alkyl chain length of C₈-C₁₅; primary and secondary alkylsulphates, particularly C₈-C₁₅ primary alkyl sulphates; alkyl ether sulphates; olefin sulphonates; alkyl xylene sulphonates; 25 dialkyl sulphosuccinates; and fatty acid ester sulphonates. Sodium salts are generally preferred.

Nonionic surfactants that may be used include the primary and secondary alcohol ethoxylates, especially the C₈-C₂₀ 30 aliphatic alcohols ethoxylated with an average of from 1 to

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20 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol, and more especially the C₁₀-C₁₅ primary and secondary aliphatic alcohols ethoxylated with an average of from 1 to 10 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol. Non-ethoxylated
5 nonionic surfactants include alkylpolyglycosides, glycerol monoethers, and polyhydroxyamides (glucamide).

Cationic surfactants that may be used include quaternary ammonium salts of the general formula $R_1R_2R_3R_4N^+ X^-$ wherein
10 the R groups are independently hydrocarbyl chains of C₁-C₂₂ length, typically alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or ethoxylated alkyl groups, and X is a solubilising anion (for example, compounds in which R₁ is a C₈-C₂₂ alkyl group, preferably a C₈-C₁₀ or C₁₂-C₁₄ alkyl group, R₂ is a methyl group, and R₃
15 and R₄, which may be the same or different, are methyl or hydroxyethyl groups); and cationic esters (for example, choline esters) and pyridinium salts.

The total quantity of detergent surfactant in the
20 composition is suitably from 0.1 to 60 wt% e.g. 0.5-55 wt%, such as 5-50wt%.

Preferably, the quantity of anionic surfactant (when present) is in the range of from 1 to 50% by weight of the
25 total composition. More preferably, the quantity of anionic surfactant is in the range of from 3 to 35% by weight, e.g. 5 to 30% by weight.

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Preferably, the quantity of nonionic surfactant when present is in the range of from 2 to 25% by weight, more preferably from 5 to 20% by weight.

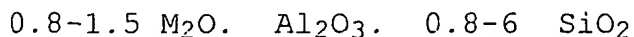
- 5 Amphoteric surfactants may also be used, for example amine oxides or betaines.

The compositions may suitably contain from 10 to 70%, preferably from 15 to 70% by weight, of detergency builder.

- 10 Preferably, the quantity of builder is in the range of from 15 to 50% by weight.

- The detergent composition may contain as builder a crystalline aluminosilicate, preferably an alkali metal
15 aluminosilicate, more preferably a sodium aluminosilicate.

- The aluminosilicate may generally be incorporated in amounts of from 10 to 70% by weight (anhydrous basis), preferably from 25 to 50%. Aluminosilicates are materials having the
20 general formula:



- where M is a monovalent cation, preferably sodium. These
25 materials contain some bound water and are required to have a calcium ion exchange capacity of at least 50 mg CaO/g.

- The preferred sodium aluminosilicates contain 1.5-3.5 SiO₂ units in the formula above. They can be prepared readily by reaction between sodium silicate and sodium aluminate, as
30 amply described in the literature.

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Fabric Softening and/or Conditioner Compounds

If the composition of the present invention is in the form
5 of a fabric conditioner composition, the textile-compatible
carrier will be a fabric softening and/or conditioning
compound (hereinafter referred to as "fabric softening
compound"), which may be a cationic or nonionic compound.

10 The softening and/or conditioning compounds may be water
insoluble quaternary ammonium compounds. The compounds may
be present in amounts of up to 8% by weight (based on the
total amount of the composition) in which case the
compositions are considered dilute, or at levels from 8% to
15 about 50% by weight, in which case the compositions are
considered concentrates.

Compositions suitable for delivery during the rinse cycle
may also be delivered to the fabric in the tumble dryer if
20 used in a suitable form. Thus, another product form is a
composition (for example, a paste) suitable for coating
onto, and delivery from, a substrate e.g. a flexible sheet
or sponge or a suitable dispenser during a tumble dryer
cycle.

25 Suitable cationic fabric softening compounds are
substantially water-insoluble quaternary ammonium materials
comprising a single alkyl or alkenyl long chain having an
average chain length greater than or equal to C₂₀ or, more
30 preferably, compounds comprising a polar head group and two
alkyl or alkenyl chains having an average chain length

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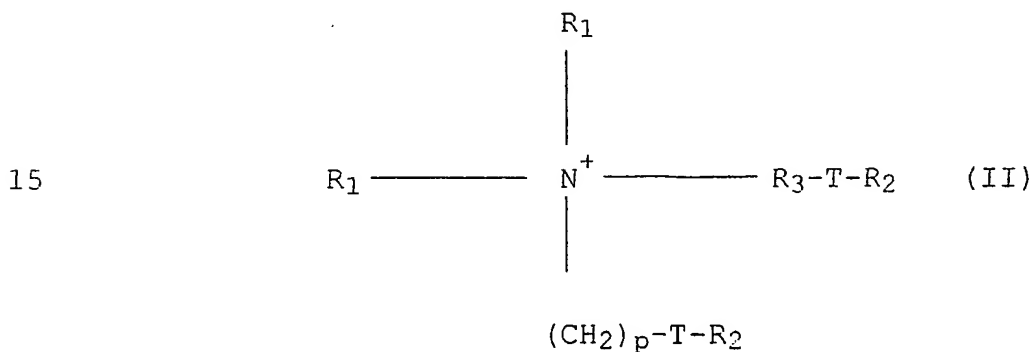
- greater than or equal to C₁₄. Preferably the fabric softening compounds have two long chain alkyl or alkenyl chains each having an average chain length greater than or equal to C₁₆. Most preferably at least 50% of the long
- 5 chain alkyl or alkenyl groups have a chain length of C₁₈ or above. It is preferred if the long chain alkyl or alkenyl groups of the fabric softening compound are predominantly linear.
- 10 Quaternary ammonium compounds having two long-chain aliphatic groups, for example, distearyldimethyl ammonium chloride and di(hardened tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride, are widely used in commercially available rinse conditioner compositions. Other examples of these cationic
- 15 compounds are to be found in "Surface-Active Agents and Detergents", Volumes I and II, by Schwartz, Perry and Berch. Any of the conventional types of such compounds may be used in the compositions of the present invention.
- 20 The fabric softening compounds are preferably compounds that provide excellent softening, and are characterised by a chain melting L β to L α transition temperature greater than 25°C, preferably greater than 35°C, most preferably greater than 45°C. This L β to L α transition can be measured by DSC
- 25 as defined in "Handbook of Lipid Bilayers", D. Marsh, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1990 (pages 137 and 337). Substantially water-insoluble fabric softening compounds are defined as fabric softening compounds having a solubility of less than 1×10^{-3} wt % in demineralised water at 20°C.
- 30 Preferably the fabric softening compounds have a solubility

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of less than 1×10^{-4} wt%, more preferably less than 1×10^{-8} to 1×10^{-6} wt%.

Especially preferred are cationic fabric softening compounds
 5 that are water-insoluble quaternary ammonium materials
 having two C_{12-22} alkyl or alkenyl groups connected to the
 molecule via at least one ester link, preferably two ester
 links. An especially preferred ester-linked quaternary
 ammonium material can be represented by the formula II:

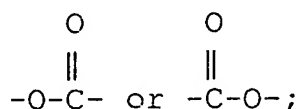
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wherein each R_1 group is independently selected from C_{1-4}
 alkyl or hydroxyalkyl groups or C_{2-4} alkenyl groups; each R_2
 group is independently selected from C_{8-28} alkyl or alkenyl
 25 groups; and wherein R_3 is a linear or branched alkylene
 group of 1 to 5 carbon atoms, T is

30



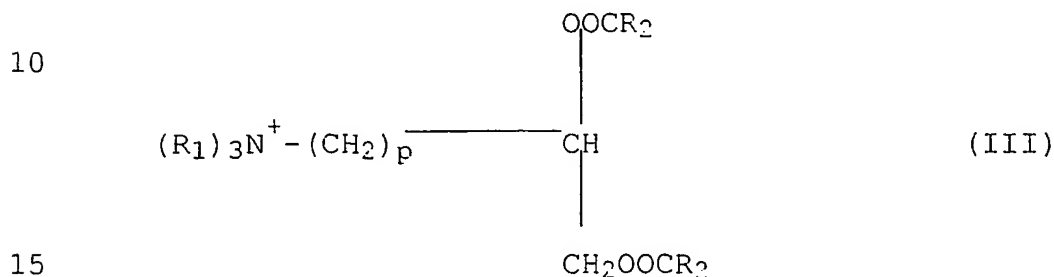
and p is 0 or is an integer from 1 to 5.

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Di(tallowoxyloxyethyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride and/or its hardened tallow analogue is especially preferred of the compounds of formula (II).

5

A second preferred type of quaternary ammonium material can be represented by the formula (III):



wherein R_1 , p and R_2 are as defined above.

It is advantageous if the quaternary ammonium material is
20 biologically biodegradable.

Preferred materials of this class such as 1,2-bis(hardened tallowoyloxy)-3-trimethylammonium propane chloride and their methods of preparation are, for example, described in
25 US 4 137 180 (Lever Brothers Co). Preferably these materials comprise small amounts of the corresponding monoester as described in US 4 137 180, for example, 1-hardened tallowoyloxy-2-hydroxy-3-trimethylammonium propane chloride.

30

Other useful cationic softening agents are alkyl pyridinium salts and substituted imidazoline species. Also useful are

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primary, secondary and tertiary amines and the condensation products of fatty acids with alkylpolyamines.

The compositions may alternatively or additionally contain
5 water-soluble cationic fabric softeners, as described in
GB 2 039 556B (Unilever).

The compositions may comprise a cationic fabric softening
compound and an oil, for example as disclosed in
10 EP-A-0829531.

The compositions may alternatively or additionally contain
nonionic fabric softening agents such as lanolin and
derivatives thereof.

15 Lecithins are also suitable softening compounds.

Nonionic softeners include L β phase forming sugar esters (as
described in M Hato et al Langmuir 12, 1659, 1666, (1996))
20 and related materials such as glycerol monostearate or
sorbitan esters. Often these materials are used in
conjunction with cationic materials to assist deposition
(see, for example, GB 2 202 244). Silicones are used in a
similar way as a co-softener with a cationic softener in
25 rinse treatments (see, for example, GB 1 549 180).

The compositions may also suitably contain a nonionic
stabilising agent. Suitable nonionic stabilising agents are
linear C₈ to C₂₂ alcohols alkoxylated with 10 to 20 moles of
30 alkylene oxide, C₁₀ to C₂₀ alcohols, or mixtures thereof.

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Advantageously the nonionic stabilising agent is a linear C₈ to C₂₂ alcohol alkoxylated with 10 to 20 moles of alkylene oxide. Preferably, the level of nonionic stabiliser is within the range from 0.1 to 10% by weight, more preferably from 0.5 to 5% by weight, most preferably from 1 to 4% by weight. The mole ratio of the quaternary ammonium compound and/or other cationic softening agent to the nonionic stabilising agent is suitably within the range from 40:1 to about 1:1, preferably within the range from 18:1 to about 3:1.

The composition can also contain fatty acids, for example C₈ to C₂₄ alkyl or alkenyl monocarboxylic acids or polymers thereof. Preferably saturated fatty acids are used, in particular, hardened tallow C₁₆ to C₁₈ fatty acids.

Preferably the fatty acid is non-saponified, more preferably the fatty acid is free, for example oleic acid, lauric acid or tallow fatty acid. The level of fatty acid material is preferably more than 0.1% by weight, more preferably more than 0.2% by weight. Concentrated compositions may comprise from 0.5 to 20% by weight of fatty acid, more preferably 1% to 10% by weight. The weight ratio of quaternary ammonium material or other cationic softening agent to fatty acid material is preferably from 10:1 to 1:10.

The fabric conditioning compositions may include silicones, such as predominately linear polydialkylsiloxanes, e.g. polydimethylsiloxanes or aminosilicones containing amine-functionalised side chains; soil release polymers such as

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block copolymers of polyethylene oxide and terephthalate; amphoteric surfactants; smectite type inorganic clays; zwitterionic quaternary ammonium compounds; and nonionic surfactants.

5

The fabric conditioning compositions may also include an agent which produces a pearlescent appearance, e.g. an organic pearlising compound such as ethylene glycol distearate, or inorganic pearlising pigments such as
10 microfine mica or titanium dioxide (TiO₂) coated mica.

The fabric conditioning compositions may be in the form of emulsions or emulsion precursors thereof.

15 Other optional ingredients include emulsifiers, electrolytes (for example, sodium chloride or calcium chloride) preferably in the range from 0.01 to 5% by weight, pH buffering agents, and perfumes (preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight).

20

Further optional ingredients include non-aqueous solvents, perfume carriers, fluorescers, colourants, hydrotropes, antifoaming agents, antiredeposition agents, enzymes, optical brightening agents, opacifiers, dye transfer
25 inhibitors, anti-shrinking agents, anti-wrinkle agents, anti-spotting agents, germicides, fungicides, anti-oxidants, UV absorbers (sunscreens), heavy metal sequestrants, chlorine scavengers, dye fixatives, anti-corrosion agents, drape imparting agents, antistatic agents and ironing aids.
30 This list is not intended to be exhaustive.

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Fabric Treatment Products

The composition of the invention may be in the form of a liquid, solid (e.g. powder or tablet), a gel or paste, spray, stick or a foam or mousse. Examples including a soaking product, a rinse treatment (e.g. conditioner or finisher) or a mainwash product. The composition may also be applied to a substrate e.g. a flexible sheet or used in a dispenser which can be used in the wash cycle, rinse cycle or during the dryer cycle.

The invention will now be described by way of example only and with reference to the following non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLES

POLYMER AM (trade mark) and POLYMER MRSM (trade mark) are polymeric materials according to the invention and were obtained from Precision Processes Textiles of Ambergate, Derbyshire, UK.

Test method for assessing wet-strength resins on paper by tensile strength

The test procedure used was as follows:

Paper selected = 80 gsm White Copier Bond, 210 x 297 mm, Universal Office Supplies ref UCOP80. Dry weight of one A4 sheet = 4.91 g. Weight after 30 minute soak and removal of excess water = 7.30 g. Pick-up therefore set as 50%.

- 25 -

For the untreated standard, the paper was soaked in deionised water for 10 minutes in a shallow tray. After this time, sheets were removed and the excess water removed
5 by gently patting with paper towels until all surface water had been removed. The paper was then dried at 110°C for 10 minutes in a fan-assisted oven.

For the treated sample, a solution of Polymer AM or Polymer
10 MRSM (trade mark) with water was prepared along with 2 g/l of sodium bicarbonate to provide an application level by pick-up of 1% o.w.f.

As with the reference, the treated samples are soaked for 10
15 minutes in the solution, the excess water removed and then dried/cured as above.

The paper is then allowed to stand for at least 24 hours (as the tensile strength measurements are carried out on
20 saturated paper, it is not necessary to condition the paper at 65% RH).

The samples are cut using a guillotine to 270 mm by 67 mm, and lines are drawn parallel to the smaller length 35 mm in
25 to act as a guide when clamping the sample into the Testometric jaws.

The samples are then soaked in deionised water for 30 minutes.

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After this time, the majority of the water is drained away to leave the paper saturated while measurements are made. Prior to the test being performed, the excess water is removed as before.

5

Testometric set-up - 25 kgf load cell, 100 mm/min speed, pre-tension 0.1 kgf, sample length 200 mm, sample width 67 mm.

10 The results of the tests were as follows:

Sample treatment	Wet strength (kgf)
Untreated paper	1.069
Polymer AM	4.920
Polymer MRSM	4.017

EXAMPLES 1 to 3

15

Three items of fabric (pre-pilled blue cotton interlock (20 cm x 20 cm), patterned cotton sheeting (20 cm x 20 cm) and patterned pyjama suit (10 cm x 10 cm)) were washed in a Linitester pot. The combined weight of cloth was 17.5 g and
20 a 6:1 wash liquor to cloth ratio was employed (105 ml of water was added to the pot). Each pot contained ten steel balls. Washes were carried out for 30 minutes at 40°C. The washed cloths were rinsed in demineralised water and dried on the "extra dry" setting of a Miele® tumble dryer until it
25 reached the "anti-crease" part of the program. Five wash/dry cycles were performed. The following combinations of PAE resin (Kenores 1440 (trade mark), (Akzo Nobel)) and

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cellulase (Carezyme 4500L (trade mark), Novo) were added to each Limitester pot before each wash.

	PAE (% owf)	Cellulase (mg/l)
Control	0	0
Comparative Example 1	0.5	0
Comparative Example 2	1.0	10
Comparative Example 3	0	10
Example 1	0.5	10
Example 2	1.0	10
Comparative Example 4	0	20
Example 3	0.5	20

- 5 The treated fabrics (patterned cotton sheeting) were subjected to sensory evaluation by a panel of testers. The fabrics were rated by how close they appeared to new fabric. The following results, in terms of mean preference levels, were obtained:

10

	Mean Preference	PAE (% owf)	Cellulase (mg/l)
Control	0.0001	0	0
Comparative Example 1	0.0214	0.5	0
Comparative Example 3	0.0001	0	10
Example 1	0.0830	1.0	0
Comparative Example 2	0.0821	1.0	0
Comparative Example 3	0.0001	0	10
Example 2	0.4216	1.0	10
Comparative Example 1	0.0214	0.5	0
Comparative Example 4	0	0	20
Example 3	0.0750	0.5	20

- These examples clearly show that there is a synergistic effect when PAE resins are used together with cellulase in laundry compositions. There is a greater than expected improvement in the overall appearance of the fabric when PAE resins and cellulase are used together.

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EXAMPLES 4 AND 5

The procedure of Examples 1 to 3 was repeated but 0.735g of
5 Persil Non-Biological (trade mark) washing powder was
included in the wash liquor. The following results were
obtained:

	Mean Preference	PAE (% owf)	Cellulase (mg/l)
Comparative Example 5	0.0615	0.5	0
Comparative Example 6	0	0	10
Example 4	0.1582	0.5	10
Comparative Example 7	0.1840	1.0	0
Comparative Example 8	0	0	10
Example 5	0.2150	1.0	10

10 The synergistic effect is therefore exhibited when PAE and
cellulase are used together in the presence of detergent.

EXAMPLES 6 AND 7

15 Examples 4 and 5 were repeated without cellulase and PAE in
the wash liquor. After the wash cycle, the cloths were
rinsed thoroughly with demineralised water and then rinsed
at 25°C for 5 minutes (without steel balls) in 105 ml
demineralised water containing PAE and 0.77g of Regular
20 Comfort Blue (trade mark) fabric conditioner. After the
rinse cycle, the cloths were spun and dried as in Examples 1
to 3. The following results were obtained:

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	Mean Preference	PAE (% owf)	Cellulase (mg/l)
Comparative Example 9	0.0019	0.5	0
Comparative Example 10	0.0045	0	20
Example 6	0.0378	0.5	20
Comparative Example 11	0.0024	0	10
Example 7	0.0329	0.5	10

The synergistic effect is therefore also exhibited when PAE and cellulase are used together with fabric
 5 softener/conditioner in the rinse cycle.

EXAMPLE 8

Patterned cotton sheeting (ten 20 x 20 cm squares) was
 10 subjected to 15 wash/dry cycles using a Miele (trade mark) European front-loading washing machine (40°C cycle) and a Miele (trade mark) tumble dryer (extra dry setting). PAE (Kenores 1440) and Cellulase (CAREZYME 4500 L) were included in Persil Non-biological (trade mark) detergent which was
 15 used in the normal way during the wash cycle. Each wash was carried out using demineralised water (20 litres per wash) with the load made up to 1.5 kg using white cotton sheeting. Preferences were determined as above. The results are given in the following table.

20

	Preference	PAE % owf	Cellulase mg/l
Comparative Example 12	0.0000	0	0
Comparative Example 13	0.0247	0.5	0
Comparative Example 14	0.0003	0	0.417
Example 8	0.9750	0.5	0.417

- 30 -

Thus PAE/cellulase synergy exists when dosed in the main wash along with detergent under real washing machine conditions.

5 EXAMPLE 9

Example 8 was repeated using Polymer AM instead of PAE (75 g of Polymer AM @ 10% replaces PAE)

	Preference	AM % owf	Cellulase mg/l
Comparative Example 15	0.0004	0	0
Comparative Example 16	0.0097	0.5	0
Comparative Example 17	0.0024	0	0.417
Example 9	0.9876	0.5	0.417

10

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CLAIMS

1. Fabric care composition comprising a cellulase and a
 5 polymeric material which is capable of self cross-
 linking and/or of reacting with cellulose, wherein the
 polymeric material comprises one or more
 poly(oxyalkylene) groups having an end group which
 comprises one or more amino groups or derivatives of
 10 said amino groups.
2. Composition as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the polymeric
 material is obtainable by the reaction of a polymer of
 formula $B(R)_n$, wherein n is from 1 to 20, B is a
 15 backbone group to which each R is covalently bonded and
 R is a group comprising a poly(oxyalkylene) chain, which
 chain comprises an amino end group, the polymer being
 optionally reacted with a bridging compound, with a
 cross-linking agent.
- 20 3. Composition as claimed in Claim 2, wherein n is 2 or 3.
4. Composition as claimed in Claim 2 or Claim 3, wherein n
 is at least 2, B is
 25 $-O-CH_2 (CH)_m-CH_2-O-$ and m is equal to n-2.



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5. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 4, wherein at least one R group has the formula -
 $(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}')\text{O})_p\text{-A-NHR}'$, wherein R' is H or CH_3 , p is an integer from 5 to 30, A is an alkylene group and R' is
 5 H or alkyl.
6. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 5, wherein p is from 10 to 25.
- 10 7. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 6, wherein the polymer of formula $\text{B}(\text{R})_n$ is
- $$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_2\text{C-O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}')\text{O})_p\text{-A-NH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{HC-O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}')\text{O})_q\text{-A-NH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{H}_2\text{C-O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}')\text{O})_r\text{-A-NH}_2 \end{array}$$
- 15
- wherein p, q and r are integers which may be the same or different and may be from 5 to 30 and A is branched or
 20 unbranched lower alkylene.
8. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 7, wherein the cross-linking agent comprises an
 25 epihalohydrin.
9. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 8, wherein the molar ratio of cross-linking agent to polymer of formula $\text{B}(\text{R})_n$ is from 0.5:1 to 4:1.

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10. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 9,
wherein the bridging compound comprises two epoxide or
carboxylic acid groups.
- 5 11. Composition as claimed in Claim 10, wherein the epoxide
or carboxylic acid groups are linked by a linker
comprising alkylene, arylene, poly(oxyalkylene) or
siloxane groups or combinations thereof.
- 10 12. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 11
further comprising a silicone which is capable of
reacting with the polymeric material.
13. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 12,
15 wherein the polymeric material is capable of increasing
the wet strength of paper by at least 200% compared to
untreated paper when applied to paper having a weight of
80 g/m² at a level of 1% solids by weight based on
weight of paper.
- 20 14. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 13,
which comprises one or more textile compatible carriers.
15. Composition as claimed in Claim 14, wherein the one or
25 more textile compatible carriers comprise a detergent
active compound.
16. Composition as claimed in Claim 14, wherein the one or
30 more textile compatible carriers comprise a fabric
softening and/or conditioning compound.

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17. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 16,
further comprising a perfume.
18. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 17,
5 wherein the cellulase is present in an amount of from
0.01 mg to 5 mg of active enzyme per gram of the
composition.
19. Composition as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 18,
10 wherein the polymeric material is present in an amount
of from 0.01% to 35% by weight of the composition.
20. A method of treating fabric, as part of a laundering
process, which comprises applying to the fabric a fabric
15 care composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 19.
21. A method as claimed in Claim 20, wherein the composition
is applied to the fabric during a wash cycle.
- 20 22. A method as claimed in Claim 20, wherein the composition
is applied to the fabric during a rinse cycle.
23. Use of a fabric care composition according to any one of
Claims 1 to 19 to improve the surface colour definition
25 of a fabric after multiple washings.
24. Use of a fabric care composition according to any one of
Claims 1 to 19 to impart pill and/or fuzz resistance to
fabric during laundering.

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25. Use of a cellulase to enhance the ability to improve the surface colour definition of a fabric after multiple washings and/or to impart pill and/or fuzz resistance to fabric during laundering of a polymer which is capable
5 of self cross-linking and/or of reacting with cellulose.

26. Use as claimed in Claim 25, wherein the polymer is an amine- or amide-epichlorohydrin resin or a polymeric material as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 19.
10

27. Use as claimed in any one of Claims 23 to 26, wherein the fabric comprises cellulosic fibres.

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C11D3/37 C11D3/386 C11D1/44

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

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-/--		



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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